Deformation of unit space matrix in all three dimensions

(A) Deformation In One Dimensions of Length.

(To support all √S types of Photon packets from unit Photon to gamma photon.)

We know that the field of EM force is formed by transverse EM waves in which electrical and magnetic vectors are placed at 90 degrees to each other. According to proposed model the **electrical vector is manifested by free treos in packet, while vertically placed revolving and supporting kinetic coloumns generate magnetic field.**

The load of any photon packet is shared on space matrix. Any photon packet will spread along its **wave length** (of S bound treo/number of quanta in photon packet) and the load of any number of free treos (according to its photon packet density) at each apex bound treo, is supported by one sub kinetic coloumn having equal number of kinetons.

At **first quantum level (n=1),** one quantum mass energy (S free treos in unit photon) spreads on S number of apex bound treos along its wave length. Now at each apex bound the **load is one free treo**, which is supported by one kinetic coloumn having one kineton in its first layer.

At **second quantum level (n=2),** two quanta mass energy photon packet (double the mass energy) spreads on S/2 apex bound treos in wave length (spreads on half length) and exert a 'load' of 4 or 2^2 free treos. At each apex bound in wave length, the load of 4 free treo is supported by 4 kinetons in one kinetic coloumn which have one kineton in its first layer and three kinetons i.e. 2 × 2 – 1 = 3 (**2 n – 1**) in its second layer.

At **third quantum level (n=3),** three quanta photon packet spreads on S/3 apex bound treos in wave length and exert a 'load' of 9 or 3^2 free treos at each apex bound treo, which is supported by one kinetic coloumn of 9 kinetons, having one kineton in its first layer, three kinetons in its second layer and five kinetons i.e. 3 × 2 – 1 = 5 (**2 n – 1**) in its third layer. Thus, total 3^2 kinetons (1 + 3 + 5 = 9) are in this three layered kinetic coloumn.

Similarly, at **Fourth quantum level (n=4),** for Four quanta photon packet spreads on S/4 apex bound treos in wave length and exert a 'load' of 16 or 4^2 free treos at each apex bound treo, which is supported by one kinetic coloumn of 16 kinetons, having one kineton in its first layer, three kinetons in its second layer, five kinetons in third and seven kinetons i.e. 4 × 2–1 = 7 **(2 n – 1)** in its fourth layer. Thus, total 4^2 kinetons (1+3+5+7 = 16) are in this four layered kinetic coloumn.

Similarly, at all **√S quantum levels (n=√S)**, for √S quanta photon packet one √S layered kinetic coloumns is formed, at each apex bound treo along its √S bound treos wave length.

To support the increasing load of $\mathbf{n^2}$ free treos at n^{th} quantum level, one new layer of **2n –1 kinetons is added** in each Sub kinetic coloumn (present on each apex bound treos in wave length) to complete one **n layered sub kinetic coloumn, having equal number of $\mathbf{n^2}$ kinetons** (square of the number of layers in coloumn).

1. First Quantum Level of First Dimension (Deformation of 1 Row of S Bound Treos)

S free treos in unit photon packet spreads on S bound treos length on one layer of unit space matrix. It will exert a uniform load of one free treo to be supported by S number of one layered sub kinetic coloumns in this wave length. Thus, total of S free treos in unit photon packet are supported by **one row of S kinetons** of unit space matrix (Fig 1).

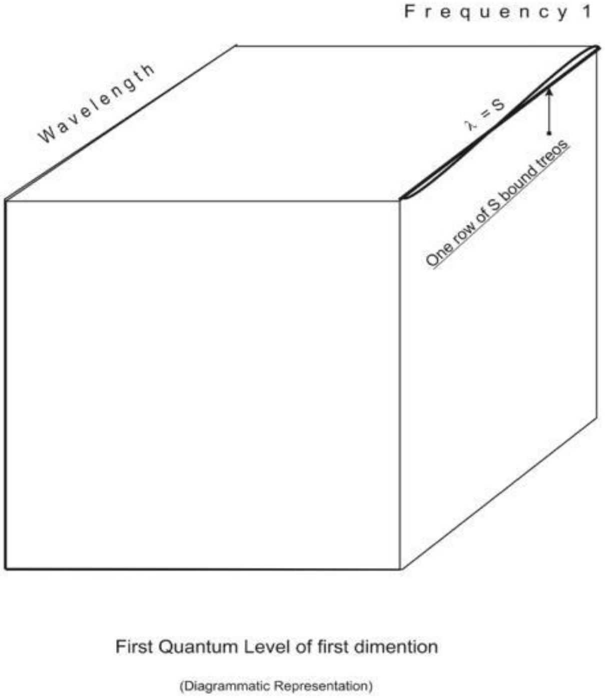
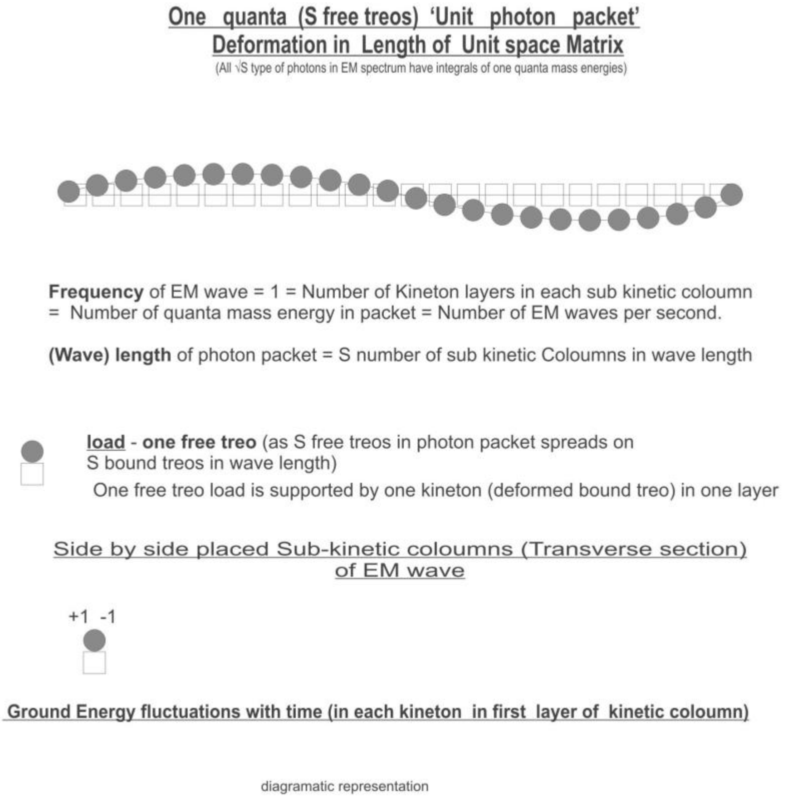

Frequency 1
Wavelength
λ = S
One row of S bound treos
First Quantum Level of first dimention
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 1: First quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length

One EM wave is shown in Fig 2. One free treo is supported by one kineton in one layered sub kinetic coloumns in wavelength.


One quanta (S free treos) 'Unit photon packet'
Deformation in Length of Unit space Matrix
(All √S type of photons in EM spectrum have integrals of one quanta mass energies)

Frequency of EM wave = 1 = Number of Kineton layers in each sub kinetic coloumn = Number of quanta mass energy in packet = Number of EM waves per second.

(Wave) length of photon packet = S number of sub kinetic Coloumns in wave length

load - **one free treo** (as S free treos in photon packet spreads on S bound treos in wave length)

One free treo load is supported by one kineton (deformed bound treo) in one layer

Side by side placed Sub-kinetic coloumns (Transverse section) of EM wave
+1 -1
Ground Energy fluctuations with time (in each kineton in first layer of kinetic coloumn)
diagramatic representation

Figure 2: First quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length

2. Second Quantum Level of First Dimension (addition of 3 Rows in Deformation)

Two quanta (or 2 × S free treos) are mass energy of two quanta photon packet. And according to formula S bound treo/2 quanta mass energy in packet= **S/2 bound treos is wave length.**

Thus, 2 × S free treos in photon packet, uniformly spread on S/2 bound treo wave length will exert a uniform load of 4 free treo at each of S/2 apex bound treos in wave length, where its 4 free treo load is supported by 4 Kinetons (1 + 3 kinetons) or 2^2 kinetons, in each of two layered S/2 sub kinetic coloumns (Fig. 4), Thus, to form all sub kinetic coloumns in wave length, 1 row of S bound treos is already deformed and now **3 new rows of S/2 bound treos will deform**. (Fig. 3)

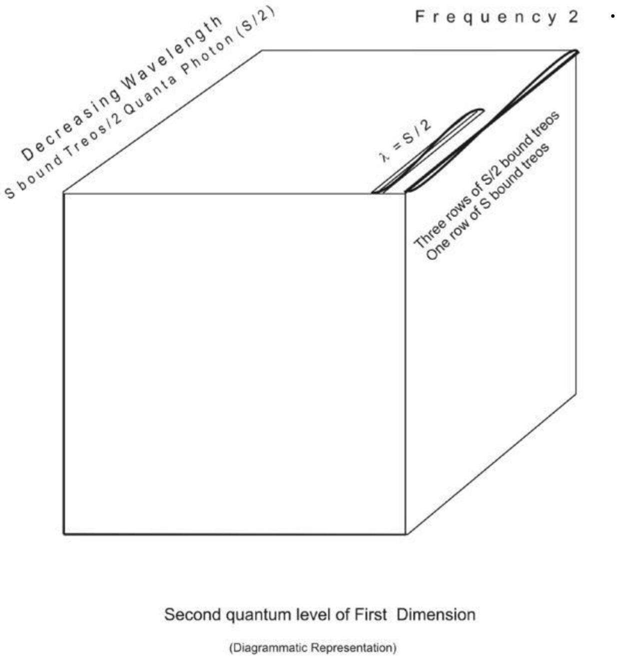

Decreasing Wavelength
S bound Treos/2 Quanta Photon (S/2)
Frequency 2
λ = S/2
Three rows of S/2 bound treos
One row of S bound treos
Second quantum level of First Dimension
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 3: Second quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length: additional deformation of 3 rows of S/2 bound treos is required to form all sub kinetic coloumns.

While **2 quanta mass energy** is in this two quanta photon packet and **2 layers are in its each sub kinetic coloumn**, **2 is frequency** of this wave and with 2 unit angular momentum it will form 2 EM waves in one second.

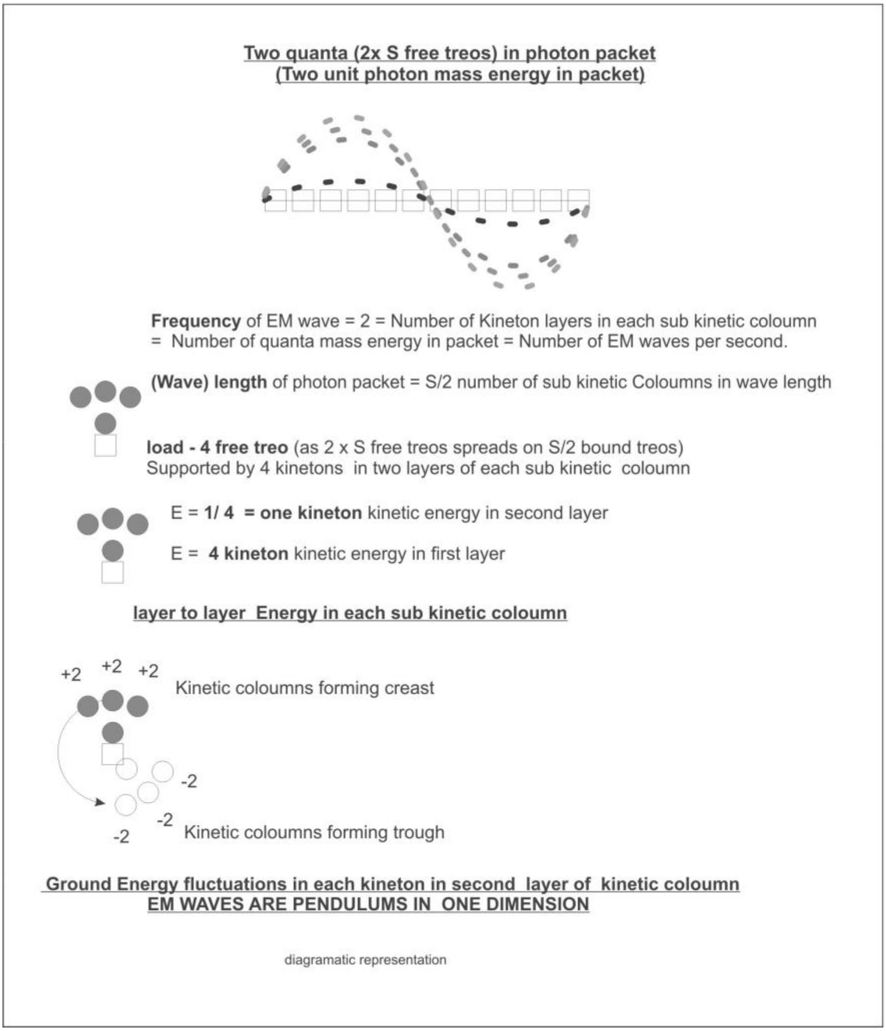

Two quanta (2x S free treos) in photon packet
(Two unit photon mass energy in packet)
Frequency of EM wave = 2 = Number of Kineton layers in each sub kinetic coloumn
= Number of quanta mass energy in packet = Number of EM waves per second.
(Wave) length of photon packet = S/2 number of sub kinetic Coloumns in wave length
load - 4 free treo (as 2 x S free treos spreads on S/2 bound treos)
Supported by 4 kinetons in two layers of each sub kinetic coloumn
E = 1/ 4 = one kineton kinetic energy in second layer
E = 4 kineton kinetic energy in first layer
layer to layer Energy in each sub kinetic coloumn
+2
+2
+2
Kinetic coloumns forming creast
-2
-2
-2
Kinetic coloumns forming trough
Ground Energy fluctuations in each kineton in second layer of kinetic coloumn
EM WAVES ARE PENDULUMS IN ONE DIMENSION
diagramatic representation

Figure 4: Second quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length

One wave is shown in Fig. 4. 4 free treos are supported at each apex bound treo by 4 kinetons in two layers in each sub kinetic coloumn.

3. Third Quantum Level of First Dimension (Addition of 5 Rows in Deformation)

Three quanta (3 × S free treos) is mass energy of three quanta photon packet. And according to formula S bound treo/3 quanta mass energy in packet = S/3 bound treos is wave length.

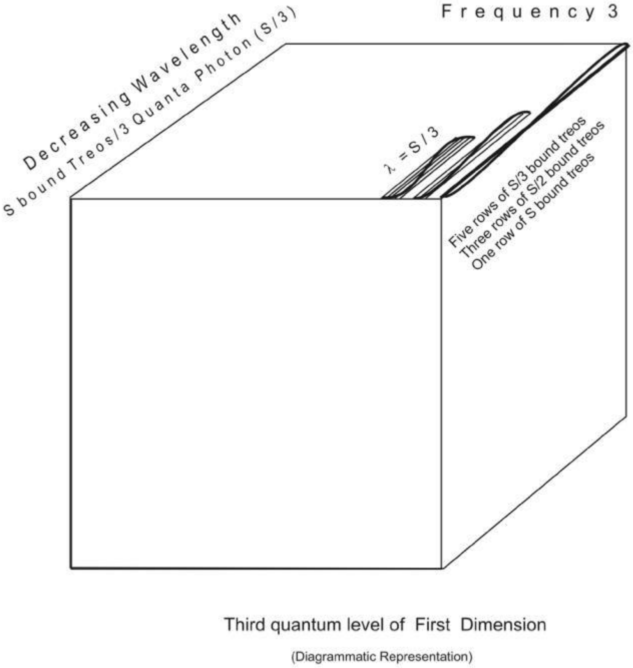

Decreasing Wavelength
S bound Treos/3 Quanta Photon (S/3)
Frequency 3
λ = S/3
Five rows of S/3 bound treos
Three rows of S/2 bound treos
One row of S bound treos
Third quantum level of First Dimension
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 5: Third quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length: additional deformation of 5 rows of S/3 bound treos is required to form all sub kinetic coloumns.

One row of S bound treos and 3 rows of S/2 bound treos are already deformed; Now 5 new rows of S/3 bound treos are added and thus at each apex bound treo along its S/3 bound treo wave length, it forms one sub kinetic coloumn of 3^2 kinetons (1 + 3 + 5 = 9 kinetons), in its 3 layers. (Fig. 5)

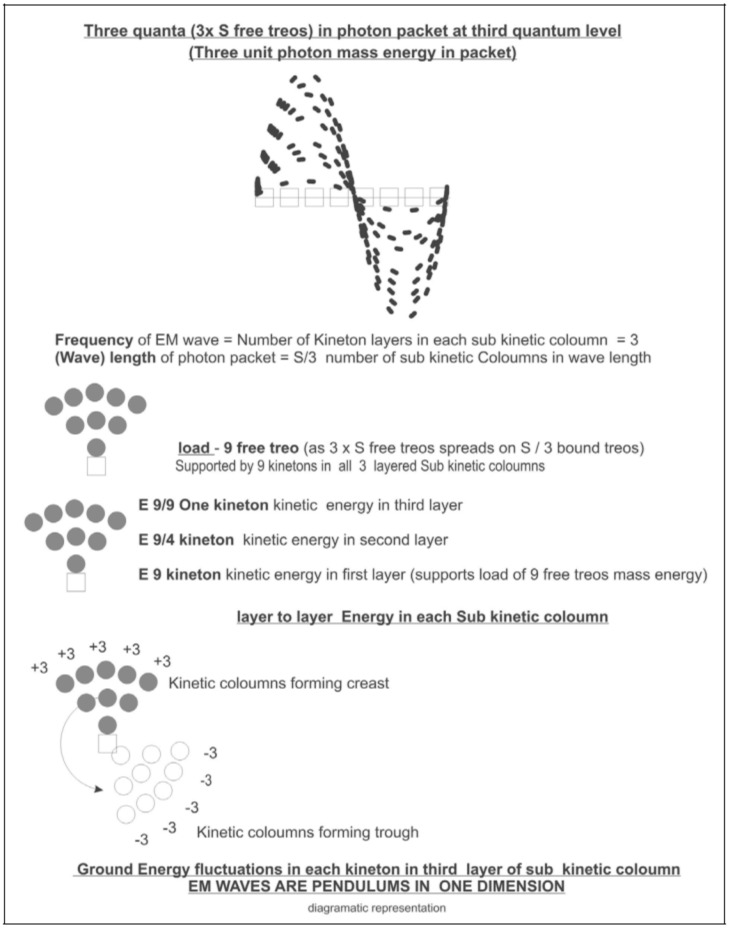

Three quanta (3x S free treos) in photon packet at third quantum level
(Three unit photon mass energy in packet)
Frequency of EM wave = Number of Kineton layers in each sub kinetic coloumn = 3
(Wave) length of photon packet = S/3 number of sub kinetic Coloumns in wave length
load - 9 free treo (as 3 x S free treos spreads on S / 3 bound treos)
Supported by 9 kinetons in all 3 layered Sub kinetic coloumns
E 9/9 One kineton kinetic energy in third layer
E 9/4 kineton kinetic energy in second layer
E 9 kineton kinetic energy in first layer (supports load of 9 free treos mass energy)
layer to layer Energy in each Sub kinetic coloumn
+3
+3
+3
+3
+3
Kinetic coloumns forming creast
-3
-3
-3
-3
-3
Kinetic coloumns forming trough
Ground Energy fluctuations in each kineton in third layer of sub kinetic coloumn
EM WAVES ARE PENDULUMS IN ONE DIMENSION
diagramatic representation

Figure 6: Third quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length

Formation of one EM wave at third quantum level is shown in Fig. 5. All sub kinetic coloumns are formed, by 1 row of S bound treos, 3 rows of S/2 bound treos which are already deformed and **now additional 5 rows of S/3 bound treos will deform.**

Thus total 3 × S free treos in three quanta photon packet, spread uniformly on S/3 bound treo wave length and exert a uniform load of 9 free treo at each of these S/3 apex bound treos, where its 9 free treo are supported by 9 Kinetons in each sub kinetic coloumn (9 kinetons = 1 + 3 + 5 kinetons in three layers). (Fig.6)

While 3 quanta mass energy is in this three quanta photon packet and **3 layers are in its each sub kinetic coloumn,** 3 is frequency of this wave and with 3 unit angular momentum, it will form 3 EM waves in one second.

4. Fourth Quantum Level of First Dimension (Addition of 7 Rows in Deformation)

Four quanta (or 4×S free treos) is mass energy of four quanta photon packet. And according to formula S bound treo/4 quanta mass energy in packet and thus S/4 bound treo is wave length.

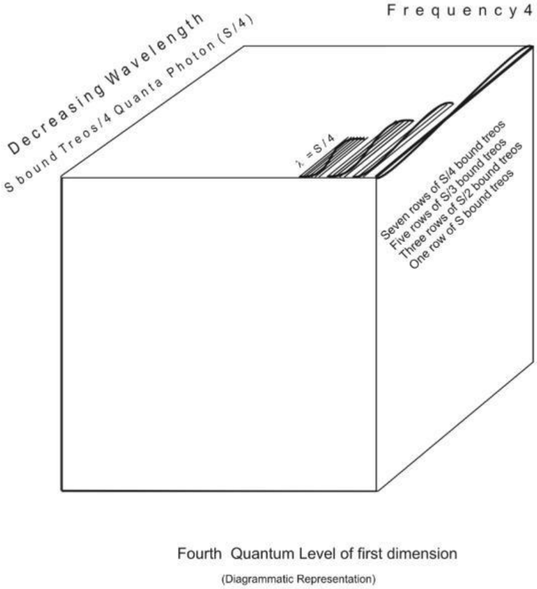
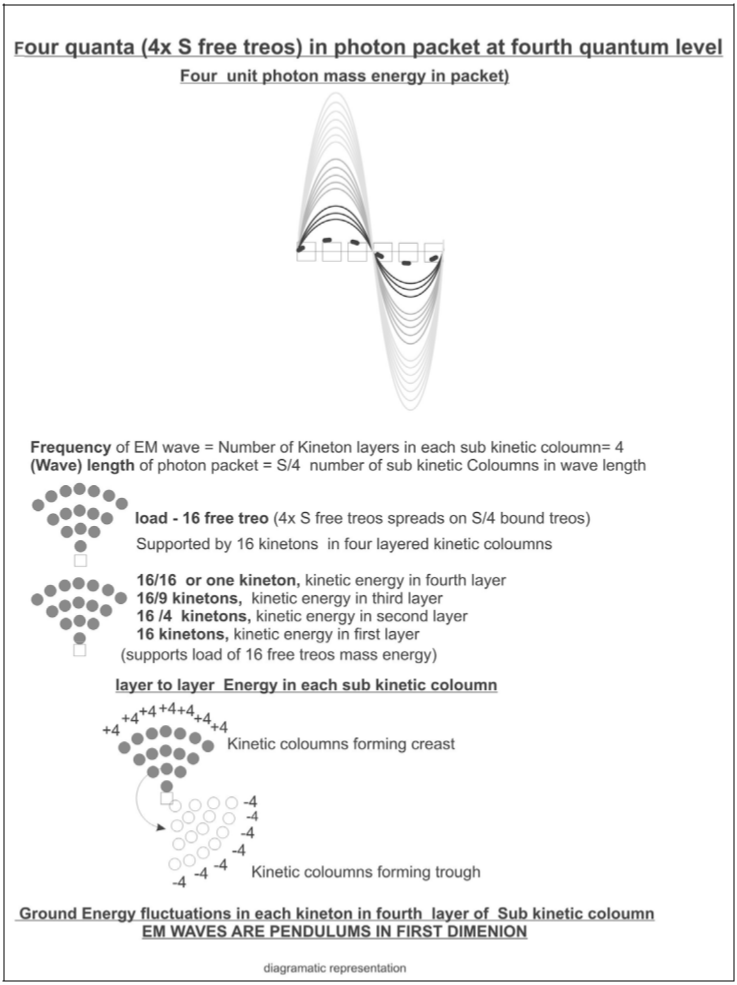

Decreasing Wavelength
S bound Treos/4 Quanta Photon (S/4)
Frequency 4
$\lambda = S/4$
Seven rows of S/4 bound treos
Five rows of S/3 bound treos
Three rows of S/2 bound treos
One row of S bound treos
Fourth Quantum Level of first dimension
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 7: Fourth quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length: additional deformation of 7 rows of S/4 bound treos is required to form all sub kinetic coloumns.

One row of S bound treos, 3 rows of S/2 bound treos and 5 rows of S/3 bound treos are already deformed /contracted. **Now 7 rows of S/4 bound treo length are added** and thus at each apex bound treo along S/4 wave length one sub kinetic coloumn form of 1+3+5+7= 16 kinetons in 4 layers. (Fig. 7)

Thus total 4 × S free treos in photon packet, uniformly spread on S/4 bound treo wave length, exert a uniform load of 16 free treo at each of these S/4 apex bound treos in wave length where its 16 free treo are supported by 16 kinetons in each sub kinetic coloumn (16 kinetons = 1+3+5+7) or 4^2 kinetons, in four layers. (Fig.8)



Four quanta (4x S free treos) in photon packet at fourth quantum level

Four unit photon mass energy in packet)

Frequency of EM wave = Number of Kineton layers in each sub kinetic coloumn= 4

(Wave) length of photon packet = S/4 number of sub kinetic Coloumns in wave length

load - 16 free treo (4x S free treos spreads on S/4 bound treos)

Supported by 16 kinetons in four layered kinetic coloumns

16/16 or one kineton, kinetic energy in fourth layer

16/9 kinetons, kinetic energy in third layer

16 /4 kinetons, kinetic energy in second layer

16 kinetons, kinetic energy in first layer

(supports load of 16 free treos mass energy)

layer to layer Energy in each sub kinetic coloumn

+4
+4
+4
+4
+4
+4
+4
Kinetic coloumns forming creast
-4
-4
-4
-4
-4
-4
-4
Kinetic coloumns forming trough

Ground Energy fluctuations in each kineton in fourth layer of Sub kinetic coloumn

EM WAVES ARE PENDULUMS IN FIRST DIMENION

diagramatic representation

Figure 8: Fourth quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length

One EM wave, with one kineton in first layer, 3 kinetons in second, 5 kinetons in third layer and 7 kinetons are in each sub kinetic coloumn, which are present at each apex bound treo, in S/4 bound treo wave length; (Fig.8).

While **4 quanta mass energy** is in this four quanta photon packet and **4 layers are in its each sub kinetic coloumn,** 4 is frequency of this wave and with 4 unit angular momentum, it will form 4 EM waves in one second.

5. Last or √S Quantum Level of First Dimension (Addition of New 2√S-1 Rows)

The gamma photon packet at last quantum level is of √S quanta (or √S × S free treos) mass energy. And according to formula S bound treo / √S quanta mass energy in packet; S/√S = **√S bound treos wave length.**

If we see total deformation by √S quanta (or √S × S free treos) mass energy, one row of S kinetons, 3 row of S/2 apex bound treos wave length, 5 rows of S/3 bound treos and 7 rows in S/4 bound treo length and to continue, so on ….. 2n – 1 row of S/n bound treos are added at each nth quantum level and get deformed, finally **new 2 √S-1 rows, each of √S = (S/√S) bound treos** length are added at last √S quantum level. (Fig.9)

√S × S free treos in gamma photon packet uniformly spreads on √S bound treo wave length and thus exert a uniform load of S free treo or one quantum at each of √S apex bound treos in wave length. Where these S free treo are supported by S Kinetons in each sub kinetic coloumn. Each sub kinetic coloumn is made up of **S kinetons, in √S layers.**

While **√S quanta is mass energy** in biggest photon packet and **√S layers are in its each sub kinetic coloumn, √S is frequency** of this wave and thus with √S units angular momentum, √S waves will form in one second

Deformation of first dimension in one unit time (of 1 second).

At √Sth quantum level for gamma photon it is the deformation of all **S rows** of unit space matrix, jointly at all quantum levels **in deformation of first dimension in length.**

As per coloumn geometry 2n-1 rows are deformed at each n^{th} quantum level; therefore in complete deformation of first dimension, from first to **√S** quantum levels, total S rows (n^2) will be deformed.

As observed all Photons ranging from 1 to √S quanta mass energy forms equal number of 1 to √S waves in one second, to support itself for one second.

The deformation of **S kinetons in 1 row** for one quanta photon packet, will form one wave in one second at first quantum level. One quanta photon packet takes 1 rotation (and form 1 wave) in one second to be supported for one second.

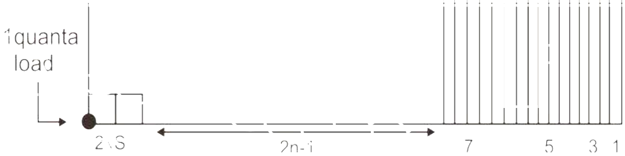
At second quantum level (n=2) **three full rows (2n-1) each having S kinetons** will be used to form two waves of S/2 bound treo wave length in one second. Two quanta photon packet will take 2 rotations (and forms 2 waves) in one second to be supported for one second.

At third quantum level (n=3) **five full rows (2n-1) each having S kinetons** will be used to form three waves of S/3 bound treo wave length in one second. Three quanta photon packet will take 3 rotations (and forms 3 waves) in one second to be supported for one second.

At fourth quantum (n=4) level **full seven rows (2n-1) each having S kinetons** will be forming four waves of S/4 bound treos wave length in one second. Four quanta photon packet will take 4 rotations (and forms 4 waves) in one second to be supported for one second.

Thus gamma photon of √S quanta mass energy is supported in one second, by √S rotations of this photon packet on √S waves. e.g. The gamma photon will remain supported on its S/√S wave length **by S/√S vibrations, for S/√S second time only** on its one wave. To support it for S vibrations i.e. for one second, total S vibrations (= S/√S vibrations in one wave × √S waves in one second) for √S waves it will require **full 2√S -1 rows each having S kinetons.**

√S EM waves of gamma photon, (together with moving deformation at lower quantum levels) will use **total S kinetons in all S rows of first dimension,**



n in unit time of

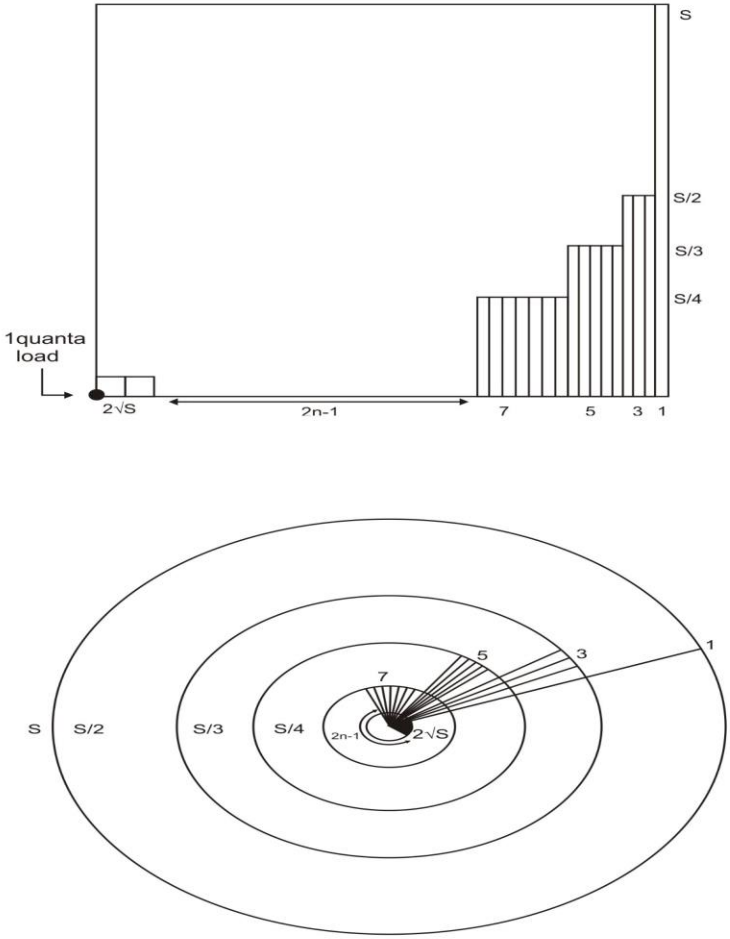


Figure 9: √S quantum level in deformation of first dimension in length: additional deformation of **2√S-1 rows of √S bound treos** each are required to form all sub kinetic coloumns (not to scale)

(B). Deformation in Two Dimensions of Length and Breadth

Packet of one unit electron is $\sqrt{S}$ quanta mass energy (or $\sqrt{S} \times S$ free treos). At each next quantum level, of second dimensional deformation, this $\sqrt{S}$ quanta mass energy of one unit electron packet increases (**as one unit**) up to $\sqrt{S}$ quantum level to produce all energetic electrons, all elementary particles, nucleons, atoms, molecules and body up to one unit mass.

These mass energy packets of all elementary particle get uniformly spread and exert a equal 'load' on all apex bound treos in its succesively reducing RC wave length (thus gradually contracting). To neutralize this load on each apex bound treo, one shell (kinetic coloumn) at each apex bound area will form as one bound treo thick disc, generated from one layer of unit space matrix.
Thus this RC wave length (S bound treos /n quanta mass energy in packet), gives S/n bound treo height to this vertically placed packet.

In start of deformation of second dimension, the mass energy packets at 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quantum level will gradually shrink along with reducing RC wave length of $\sqrt{S}$, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{S}$, $1/_3\sqrt{S}$, $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{S}$ apex bound treos length.

In deformation of second dimension, the 'coloumn geometry' will remain same (**2n-1 units* in its any nth layer, while n^2 are in n layered coloumn**) but **sub kinetic coloumn**, **layers of sub kinetic coloumn** and **kineton** of first dimension are replaced by **shell**, **sub shells** and **orbitum** respectively in second dimensional deformation, as they are formed in **two–dimensional geometry** of second dimension in one plane.

Breadth of particle;

At any nth quantum level **2n-1 orbitums** (each of S kinetons) in nth sub shells of each shell are added (in place of **2n-1 kinetons** in any newly added nth layers in sub kinetic coloumn). Thus In each shell (kinetic coloumns), one new sub shell added at each next quantum level, will also **add $\sqrt{S}$ bound treos layers** in its increasing radius, with the addition of one new row of 2n-

1 small squares (as each square of √S bound treos on its two sides also have √S bound treos along its diagonal). (see Fig 10).

Thus If total **radius** of disc of shell, **is ‘n’ number of bound treos layers** at any quantum level; then the **number of quanta mass energy** in this packet is also ‘n’; also ‘n’ is the **Frequency** of wave.

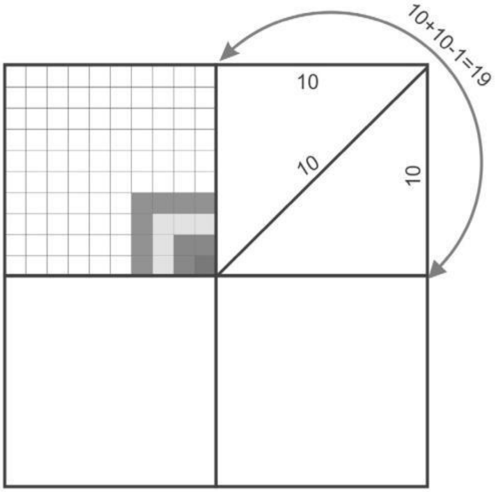


Figure 10: (e.g. for understanding of unit space matrix geometry); A small area of **undeformed space matrix** can be divided in four squares , representing all four directions in two dimensional geometry. Each portion will have 100 blocks (small squares) which will be arranged like above diagram in space matrix. Each have 10 blocks in length, 10 in breadth **and 10 in diagonal**. Two sides in each row deformed diagonally from one corner will have (2n-1 blocks) e.g. at periphery it has total 19 blocks (= 10 +10 – 1).

The **unit space matrix (it is for calculation) can be counted from any point on space matrix where the load is applied**. It will start from the point of exerted load as one upper corner of one unit space matrix. With reducing wave length from √S bound treos of a unit electron to one bound treo of ‘one unit mass’.

With one shell formed in one sheet, the wave involves √S sheets of one unit space matrix, on its RC wave length at first quantum level for one unit electron mass (and in gradually reducing number of shells and sheets involved with decreasing wave length at each next quantum level for all elementary particles) up to just one last sheet at last √S quantum level, at one unit gravitational centre for one ‘unit mass’. **Thus in total it will involve all S sheets, for formation of √S quantum levels in depth in second dimensional deformation**

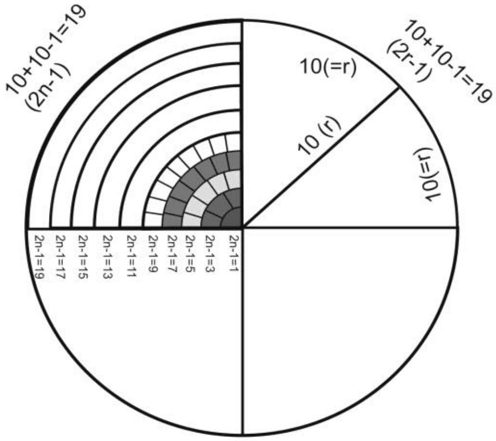


Figure 11: (e.g. for understanding of unit space matrix geometry); This one portion of one sheet of space matrix shown in Fig. 25 contract to form **kinetic coloumn of shell** as shown, and it will have 100 kinetons (which came from 100 small squares) and will be arranged like above diagram. 1+3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19 =100 in 10 layered coloumn, (or 2n-1 squares in each row and n_2 are in any n layered coloumn).

A. First Quantum Level

‘√S quanta mass energy’ in unit electron packet exert one quantum load. This ‘one quantum load’ is exerted at each of √S apex bound treos in its RC wave length, and is supported by each of √S shells, which are vertically placed and form in √S sheets of unit space matrix.

Each rotating shell has one sub shell and one orbitum (present in all shells in wave length and will jointly from **1 *s orbit***) made up of S kinetons, which comes from S bound treos in first square deformed (of √S bound treos are in its one side of square and S bound treos in its area) present in first row. Fig 14.

B. Second Quantum Level

2 × '√S quanta mass energy' in two unit electron packet exert 4 quantum load or $(2)^2$ quanta load, at each of √S/2 apex bound treos in its RC wave length according to its 'electron packet density' (as mass energy doubles on half wave length).

This 4 quanta load at each of √S/2 apex bound treos in its RC wave length is supported by √S/2 shells which are placed vertically and are formed in √S/2 sheets of one unit space matrix, one new sub shell will be added.
Each rotating shell has two sub shells; with one orbitum in first sub shell and 3 orbitums in second sub shell (while each orbitum is made up of S kinetons), jointly form 3 *p* orbits.

First sub shell with one orbitum is at √S bound treo radius, while second sub shell has all its 3 orbitums at 2 × √S bound treo radius. One orbitum of first sub shell gets its S kinetons from one square (of √S bound treos are in its one side of square and S bound treos in its area) in first row, while all 3 orbitums of second sub shell gets 3 S kinetons from 3 squares present in second row deformed. (Fig. 18)

C. Third Quantum Level

3 × '√S quanta mass energy' in three unit electron packet exert 9 quantum or $(3)^2$ quanta load, equal to its 'electron packet density' (as mass energy triples on one third wave length). This 9 quanta load at each of √S/3 apex bound treos in its wave length is supported by each of √S/3 shells (in RC wave length) which are placed vertically and are formed in √S/3 sheets of unit space matrix.

Each rotating shell has three sub shells; with one orbitum in first sub shell, 3 orbitums in second sub shell and 5 orbitums in newly added third sub shell will jointly form 5 orbits.

First sub shell with one orbitum is at √S bound treo radius, while second sub shell has all its 3 orbitums at 2 × √S bound treo radius and third sub shell has all its 5 orbitums (present in all shells in wave length will jointly from ***5d***

orbits) at 3 × √S bound treo radius. One orbitum of first sub shell gets its S kinetons from one square in first row, while all 3 orbitums of second sub shell gets 3 S kinetons from 3 squares present in second row deformed and all 5 orbitums of third sub shell gets 5 S kinetons from 5 deformed squares present in third row (Fig 22).

D. Fourth Quantum Level

4 × '√S quanta mass energy' in four unit electron packet exert 16 quantum or $(4)^2$ quanta load, equal to its 'electron packet density'. This 16 quanta load at each of √S/4 apex bound treos in its wave length is supported by each of √S/4 shells (in RC wave length) which are placed vertically and are formed in √S/4 sheets of unit space matrix.

Each rotating shell has four sub shells; with one orbitum in first sub shell, 3 orbitums in second sub shell, 5 orbitums in third sub shell and 7 *f* orbitums are in newly added fourth sub shell.

With **every increase of '√S quanta mass energy' (in one unit electron) at each next quantum level, one new sub shell of √S bound treo layers are added**. Thus concentric √S bound treo layers increases at each next nth quantum level, and with one new sub shell added, while the total radius of shell will become n x √S bound treo layers. From 1 small square of √S bound treos sides, present at corner of one sheet of unit space matrix S bound treos from its S bound treo area, generates 1 S kinetons which form one orbitum. (Fig. 15)

At second quantum level with the deformation of new √S bound treos layers (of second row) which increases diagonally it will form second sub shell, and now 4 S bound treos in 4 S bound treo area (1 square + 3 squares) in each of shell get converted in to 4 S kinetons to form 4 orbitums. (Fig. 19)

At third quantum level with the deformation of new √S bound treos layers diagonally (of third row) it will form third sub shell, and now 9 S bound treos in 9 S bound treo area (1 square + 3 squares + 5 squares) in each of shell get converted in to 9 S kinetons to form 9 orbitums. (Fig 23)

At Fourth quantum level with the deformation of new √S bound treos layers diagonally (of fourth row) it will form fourth sub shell, and now 16 S kinetons from 16 S bound treo area (1 square + 3 squares + 5 squares + 7 squares) in each shell get converted in to 16 S kinetons to form 16 orbitums (Fig 27).

Thus the area of each shell increases at next quantum level by addition of (2n-1 quanta) i.e. 3S bound treos area from 3 squares in second sub shell, 5S bound treos area from 5 squares in third sub shell and 7S bound treos area from 7 squares in fourth sub shell from which it forms additional 3, 5 and 7 supporting orbitums in 2nd, 3rd and 4th sub–shells in each shell.

All identical energy orbitums 1+3+5+7 orbitums present in s, *p, d, f* sub shells of each shell (one below other in all shells) at fourth quantum level will jointly form 16 orbits, at this fourth quantum level. (Fig 27)

We can note that at 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quantum level, **one quantum**, **2^2 Quanta, 3^2 Quanta, 4^2 Quanta** load are respectively present at each apex bound treo in RC wave length of packet.

At first quantum level **1 quantum load** is supported by **1** orbitum in one first sub shell, at second quantum level, with 3 new orbitums added in one new second sub shell, 1 + **3** = total 4 orbitums supports 4 quanta or **2^2 Quanta load**, at third quantum level it adds 5 orbitums in one new third sub shell, 1 + 3 + **5** = total 9 orbitums in three sub shells support 9 quanta load or **3^2 Quanta load** and then seven orbitums in fourth new sub shell 1 + 3 + 5 + **7** = total 16 orbitums are in first, second, third and fourth sub shells of each shell (which are placed at each apex bound treo along its wave length) and supports 16 quanta load or **4^2 Quanta load.**

One orbitum will support one quantum mass energy by its one rotation in one second.

At subsequent each next nth quantum level the elementary particle packet which condenses, will have n √S quanta mass energy (thus all elementary particle described and not described in standard model, are formed), and n^2 quanta is load (with the increasing mass and decreasing RC wave length) at each apex bound treo which is supported by addition of 2n–1 orbitums in nth new sub shell, in each shell which are present on each apex bound treo along its S/n bound treos RC wave length.

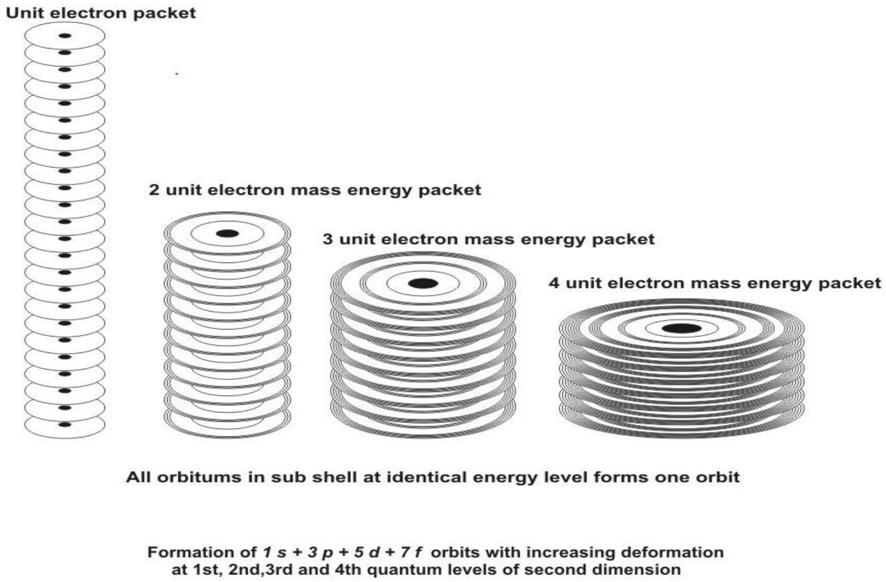

Unit electron packet
2 unit electron mass energy packet
3 unit electron mass energy packet
4 unit electron mass energy packet
All orbitums in sub shell at identical energy level forms one orbit
Formation of 1 s + 3 p + 5 d + 7 f orbits with increasing deformation at 1st, 2nd,3rd and 4th quantum levels of second dimension

Figure 12: *1s*, *3p*, *5d* and *7f* orbits are formed in four sub shells in each shell per Coloumn geometry at first, second, third and fourth quantum level in deformation of Second dimension.

At nth quantum level with the deformation of new √S bound treos layers diagonally it will increase the area of shell by 2n-1 × S bound treos, which will add 2n-1 × S kinetons for 2n-1 new orbitums, which are formed in one new nth sub shell.

One unit mass (Planck mass; 2.176 × 10^{-8} Kg) is maximum load* (roughly the weight of flea egg) which can be supported at one bound treo on space matrix anywhere in universe at its one unit gravitational centre or **at one graviton by its one graviton coloumn (full kinetic coloumn of second dimension).**

As the successively decreasing RC wave length finally reduces to one bound treo (1 bound treo wave length = S bound treos/S quanta mass energy in one unit mass); for one–unit mass which is supported at one graviton (i.e. one apex bound treo) by one graviton coloumn.

In this graviton coloumn in one last sheeth deformed (1 bound treo RC wave length) at last √S quantum level, it will add one new sub shell with 2√S -1 (2n-1) orbitums. At this last √S quantum level, in its all √S sub shells (in last S^{th} sheet) toal S orbitums will be in last shell, which are formed by S^2 kinetons from last full sheet of unit space matrix, and will support S quanta load of unit mass (of S quanta mass energy or of S^2 free treos).

The wave at graviton is of S frequency; so all S orbitums in this last sheet will rotate around graviton, at the speed of light to complete their one rotation in one second. Thus S quanta load is supported by a graviton.

Along with, in deformation at lower quantum levels total √S number of matter waves is present, revolving at gradually reducing speeds, one at each of √S quantum levels with complete deformation of two dimensions.

Theme of Deformation—One free treo is supported by one kineton and thus each quanta mass energy (S free treos) is supported by one orbitum made up of S kinetons. **Each orbitum rotates once in one second to support its load of one quanta mass energy.**

(A body made up of multiple unit masses exerts a load in square of its unit masses at its gravitational centre, which is supported by equal number of gravitons in one ‘electron black hole’ in third and in ‘one gravitational sphere’ in fourth dimension, which forms around its gravitational centre.)

1 First Quantum level in deformation of second dimension

(Deformation of √S bound treo layers and S kinetons in 1 small square)

The unit Electron spreads its √S quanta mass energy (or √S × S free treos

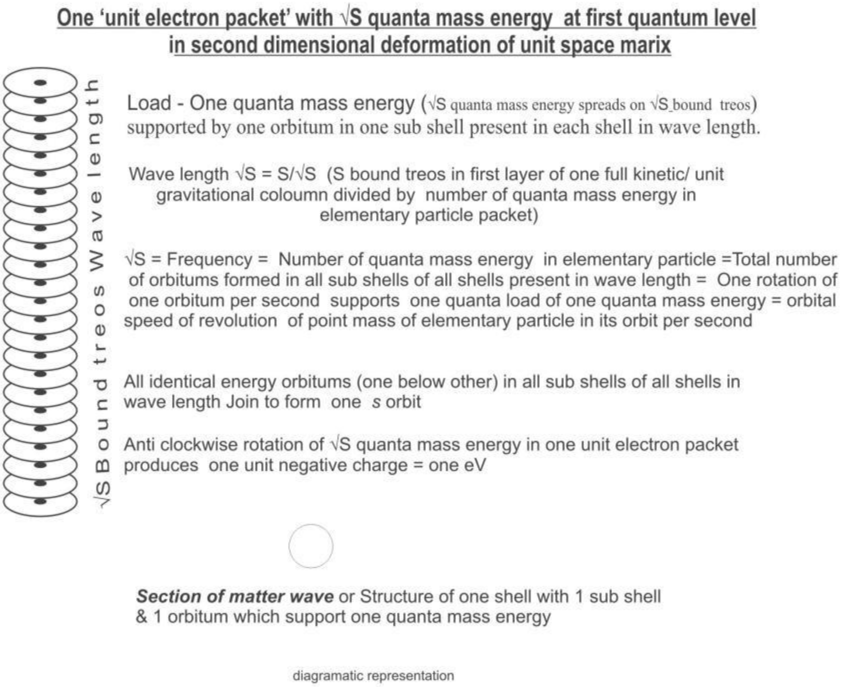

One 'unit electron packet' with √S quanta mass energy at first quantum level
in second dimensional deformation of unit space marix
√S Bound treos Wave length
Load - One quanta mass energy (√S quanta mass energy spreads on √S bound treos) supported by one orbitum in one sub shell present in each shell in wave length.
Wave length √S = S/√S (S bound treos in first layer of one full kinetic/ unit gravitational coloumn divided by number of quanta mass energy in elementary particle packet)
√S = Frequency = Number of quanta mass energy in elementary particle =Total number of orbitums formed in all sub shells of all shells present in wave length = One rotation of one orbitum per second supports one quanta load of one quanta mass energy = orbital speed of revolution of point mass of elementary particle in its orbit per second
All identical energy orbitums (one below other) in all sub shells of all shells in wave length Join to form one s orbit
Anti clockwise rotation of √S quanta mass energy in one unit electron packet produces one unit negative charge = one eV
Section of matter wave or Structure of one shell with 1 sub shell & 1 orbitum which support one quanta mass energy
diagramatic representation

Figure 13: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at first quantum level

packet) on √S apex bound treo in its **Reduced Compton wave length** (**S bound treo/√S quantum mass energy in packet).** The load is one quantum at each of √S apex bound treo, as it evenly distributes its mass energy in vertically placed packet along its √S RC wave length**.**

√S quanta, **mass energy** in one unit electron deforms **√S bound treo layers** in each shell (kinetic coloumn) at first quantum level, and thus **√S is frequency** of this wave. (Fig. 14)

This, S free treos (i.e. one quantum) load is supported by S kinetons of one orbitum which is present at each apex bound treo (in one sub shell of shell) along RC wave length of one–unit electron.

One deformed square has √S bound treos in its one side and also in its diagonal and has area of S bound treos (√S × √S bound treos), which get converted into **S kinetons to form one orbitum.**

This one square is from one corner of one sheeth while √S squares of √S sheets of unit space matrix one below other deforms to form √S orbitums.

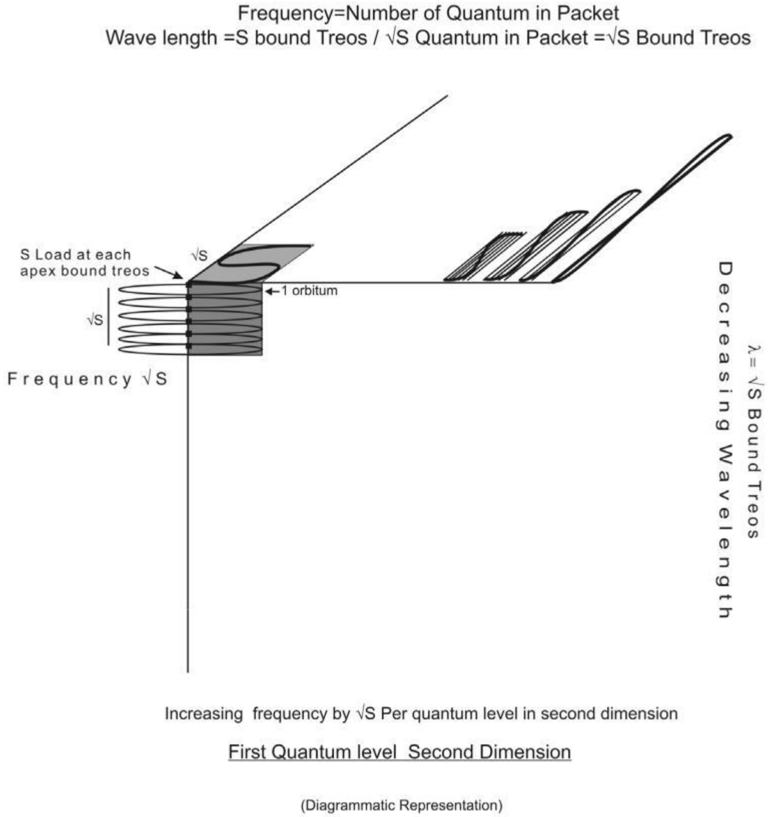

Frequency=Number of Quantum in Packet
Wave length =S bound Treos / √S Quantum in Packet =√S Bound Treos
S Load at each apex bound treos
√S
√S
1 orbitum
Frequency √S
Decreasing Wavelength
λ= √S Bound Treos
Increasing frequency by √S Per quantum level in second dimension
First Quantum level Second Dimension
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 14: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at first quantum level **(side view):** one orbitum forms from S kinetons in a square of √S bound treos and for √S orbitums in wave length, √S such squares will deforms from one corner cube of √S bound treos.

One orbitum which form at each of √S apex bound treos in vertical wave length, rotates once in one second (in its sub shell of one shell), and all orbitums one below other form one orbit named as ***s* orbit**. (Fig. 15)

All these squares forming all orbitums are from √S sheets, thus total deformation is of **one corner cube having all its side of √S bound treos** (Fig. 14).

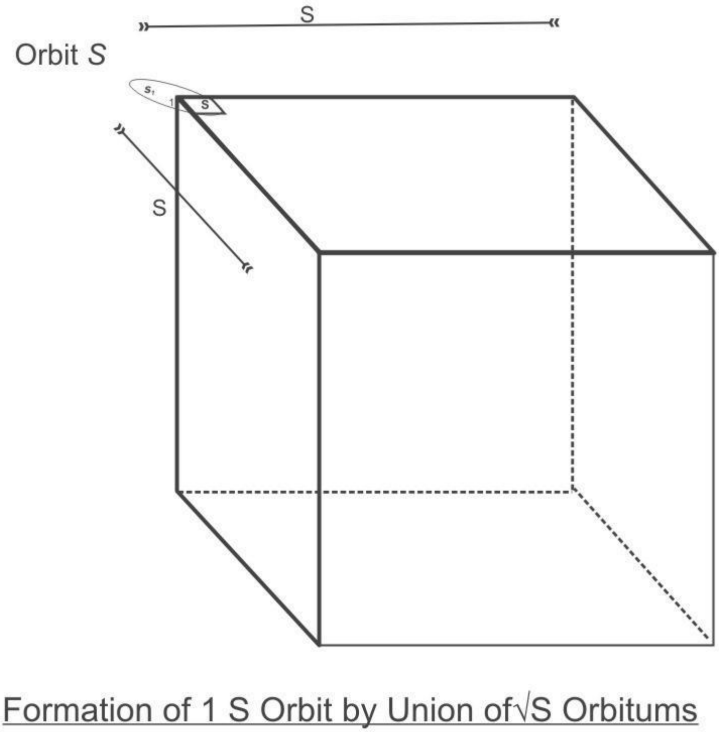
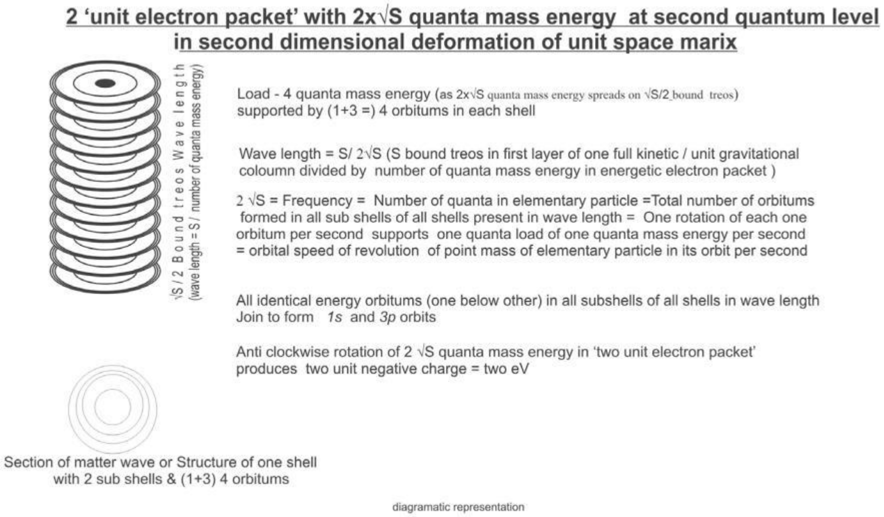


Figure 15: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at first quantum level

1 Second Quantum level in deformation of second dimension

(addition of new √S bound treo layers diagonally, along with 3 new small squares of second row)

The two–unit Electron packet is of 2 × √S quanta mass energy or 2 (√S × S) free treos. And according to formula √S/2 bound treo is its **RC wave length**. (Fig. 16)



2 'unit electron packet' with 2x$\sqrt{S}$ quanta mass energy at second quantum level in second dimensional deformation of unit space marix

Load - 4 quanta mass energy (as 2x$\sqrt{S}$ quanta mass energy spreads on $\sqrt{S}/2$ bound treos) supported by (1+3 =) 4 orbitums in each shell

Wave length = S/ 2$\sqrt{S}$ (S bound treos in first layer of one full kinetic / unit gravitational coloumn divided by number of quanta mass energy in energetic electron packet)

2 $\sqrt{S}$ = Frequency = Number of quanta in elementary particle =Total number of orbitums formed in all sub shells of all shells present in wave length = One rotation of each one orbitum per second supports one quanta load of one quanta mass energy per second = orbital speed of revolution of point mass of elementary particle in its orbit per second

All identical energy orbitums (one below other) in all subshells of all shells in wave length Join to form *1s* and *3p* orbits

Anti clockwise rotation of 2 $\sqrt{S}$ quanta mass energy in 'two unit electron packet' produces two unit negative charge = two eV

Section of matter wave or Structure of one shell with 2 sub shells & (1+3) 4 orbitums

$\sqrt{S}/2$ Bound treos Wave length
(wave length = S / number of quanta mass energy)
diagramatic representation

Figure 16: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at second quantum level

Thus two–unit electron mass energy packet exert load of 4 quanta i.e. **2^2 quanta** (as double mass energy spread in half wave length) at each apex bound treo, which is supported by 1+3 orbitums in two sub shells of each shell.

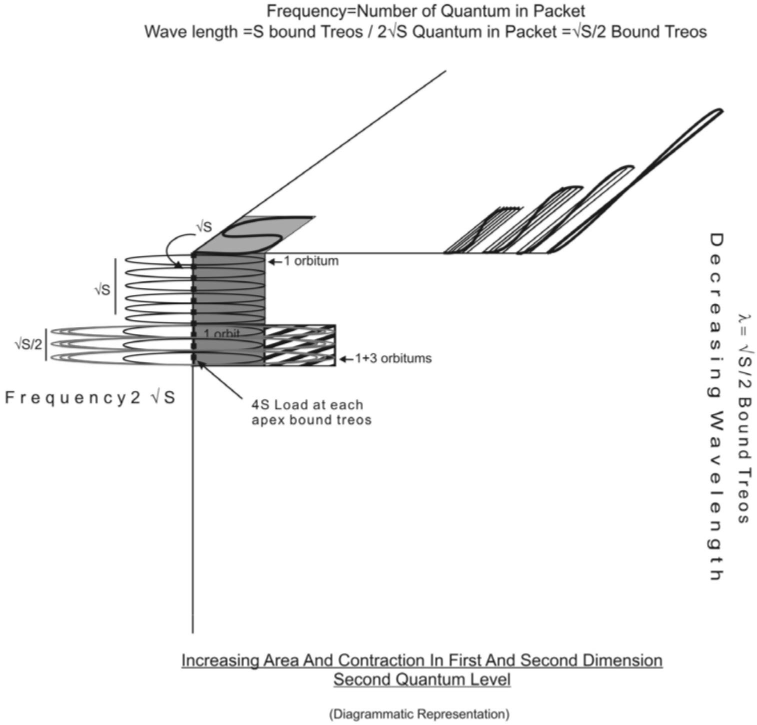

Frequency=Number of Quantum in Packet
Wave length =S bound Treos / 2√S Quantum in Packet =√S/2 Bound Treos
√S
√S
√S/2
1 orbitum
1 orbit
1+3 orbitums
Frequency2 √S
4S Load at each apex bound treos
Decreasing Wavelength
λ= √S/2 Bound Treos
Increasing Area And Contraction In First And Second Dimension
Second Quantum Level
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 32: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at second quantum level (**side view**) **:** one orbitum forms from S kinetons in a square of √S bound treos and for additional 3 orbitums in second sub shell, 3 such squares from second row deforms. For all orbitums in wave length such 1+3 squares deform are from two rows, in all √S/3 sheets which deform below first quantum level.

1 square in first row (of √S bound treo layers) forms S kinetons and 3 squares in second row (of √S bound treos layers, which increases diagonally) of kinetic coloumn adds 3S kinetons from one sheet, thus form total 1+3 orbitums in two sub shells (from two row) of each shell at each of √S/2 apex bound treo in wave length and thus vertically placed √S/2 more sheets of one unit space matrix are involved just below the deformation of first quantum level.(Fig.17, Fig. 18)

All identical energy orbitums one below other together form **1 *s* orbit and 3 *p* orbits**. (Fig.19)

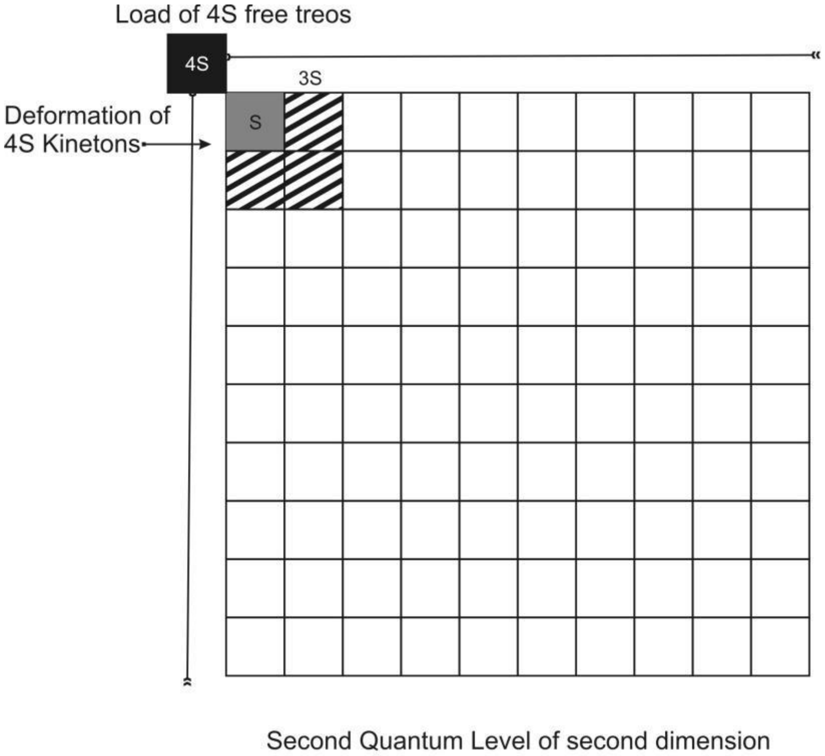

Load of 4S free treos
4S
3S
S
Deformation of 4S Kinetons
Second Quantum Level of second dimension

Figure 18: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at second quantum level (**Top view**)

As, **2 × √S quanta** is mass energy in this two–unit electron packet and in each shell of radius **2 × √S bound treo layers** have 2 sub shells, and 1S + 3 S kinetons from 1+3 squares in two rows, forms 1 + 3 orbitums and thus **2 × √S is frequency of this wave**.

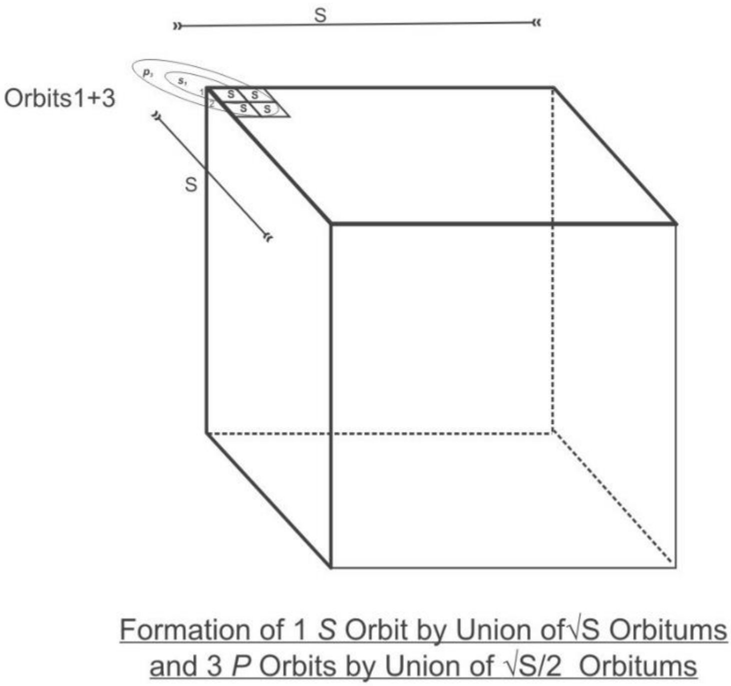

S
Orbits1+3
p₃
s₁
1
2
S
S
S
S
S
Formation of 1 S Orbit by Union of√S Orbitums
and 3 P Orbits by Union of √S/2 Orbitums

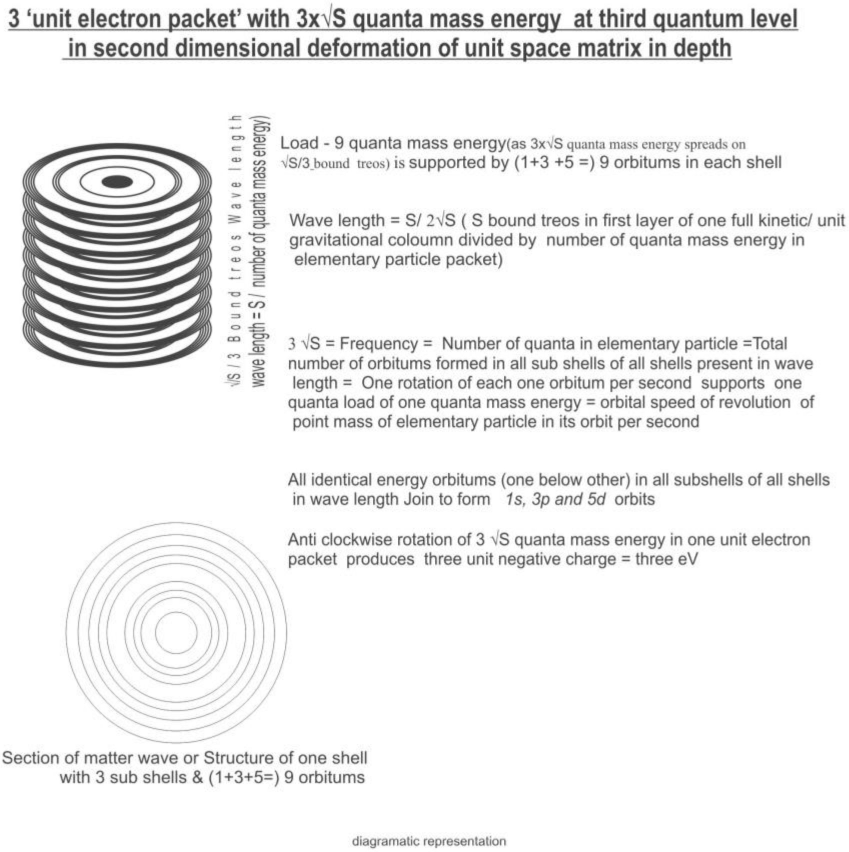
Figure 19: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at second quantum level: 1 orbitum from one square and 3 orbitums from 3 squares form one shell. These identical energy orbitums jointly placed, one over other in all shells in wave length, form 1*s* and 3 *p* orbits.

2 Third Quantum level in deformation of second dimension

(addition of new √S bound treo layers and 5 more squares of third row)

The three–unit electron packet is of 3 × √S quanta mass energy or 3 (√S × S free treos). And according to formula S bound treo /3 × √S quanta mass energy in packet and **thus √S/3 apex bound treo is its R C wave length.**

This packet spreads in √S/3 apex bound treo wave length and exert 9 quanta i.e. **3^2 quanta** load on each apex bound treo.



3 'unit electron packet' with 3x√S quanta mass energy at third quantum level in second dimensional deformation of unit space matrix in depth

Load - 9 quanta mass energy(as 3x√S quanta mass energy spreads on √S/3 bound treos) is supported by (1+3 +5 =) 9 orbitums in each shell

Wave length = S/ 2√S (S bound treos in first layer of one full kinetic/ unit gravitational coloumn divided by number of quanta mass energy in elementary particle packet)

3 √S = Frequency = Number of quanta in elementary particle =Total number of orbitums formed in all sub shells of all shells present in wave length = One rotation of each one orbitum per second supports one quanta load of one quanta mass energy = orbital speed of revolution of point mass of elementary particle in its orbit per second

All identical energy orbitums (one below other) in all subshells of all shells in wave length Join to form *1s, 3p and 5d* orbits

Anti clockwise rotation of 3 √S quanta mass energy in one unit electron packet produces three unit negative charge = three eV

Section of matter wave or Structure of one shell with 3 sub shells & (1+3+5=) 9 orbitums

√S / 3 Bound treos Wave length
wave length = S / number of quanta mass energy)
diagramatic representation

Figure 20: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at third quantum level

With increasing mass energy and decreasing wave length 'Three-unit electron mass energy packet' exert load of 9 quanta at each apex bound treo, which is supported by 1+3+5 orbitums in three sub shells of each shell. All identical energy orbitums one below other in wave length form 1s, 3p and 5 d orbits.

While **3 × √S quanta is mass energy** of this three–unit electron packet and **3 × √S bound treo layers** are deformed from three rows and thus **3 × √S is frequency** of this wave.

1 + 3 + 5 squares are in these first, second and third rows, deforms 1S kineton area + 3 S kineton area + 5 S kineton area = 9 S kinetons area in each shell (Fig. 22).

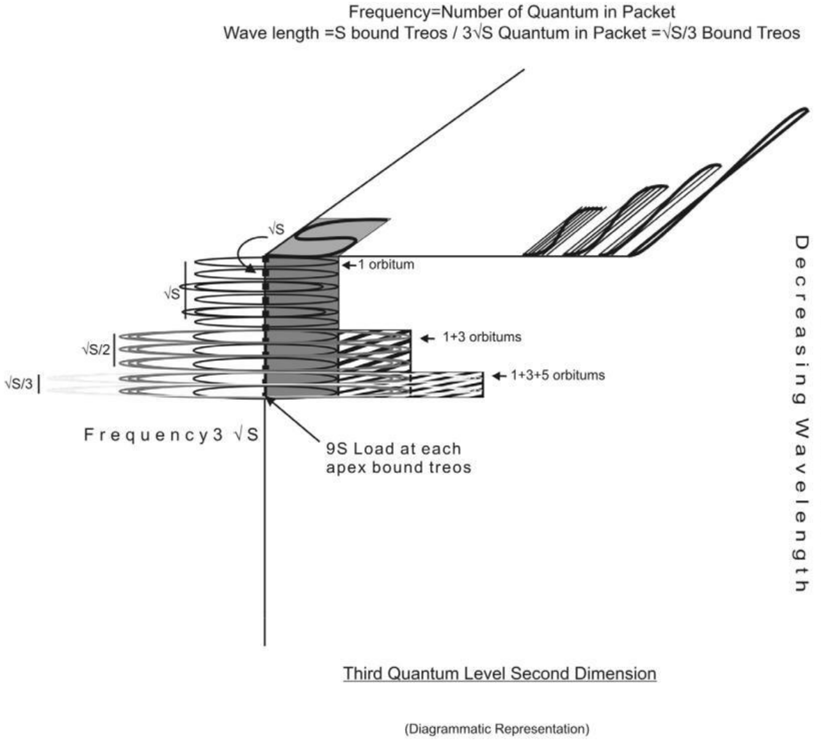

Frequency=Number of Quantum in Packet
Wave length =S bound Treos / 3√S Quantum in Packet =√S/3 Bound Treos
√S
√S
√S/2
√S/3
1 orbitum
1+3 orbitums
1+3+5 orbitums
Frequency3 √S
9S Load at each apex bound treos
Decreasing Wavelength
λ= √S/3 Bound Treos
Third Quantum Level Second Dimension
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 21: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at third quantum level (**side view**)**:** 1 orbitum forms from S kinetons in 1 square of first row, 3 orbitums from 3 squares in second row, and 5 orbitums from 5 squares in third row deforms. For all orbitums in wave length such 1+3+5 squares deform in three rows, in all √S/3 sheets (which deform below second quantum level).

1 square in first row (S kinetons), 3 squares in second row (3S kinetons), and 5 squares in third row (5S kinetons) are deformed in each of √S/3 sheets of unit space matrix just below the deformation of second quantum level. (Fig.21 Fig.22)

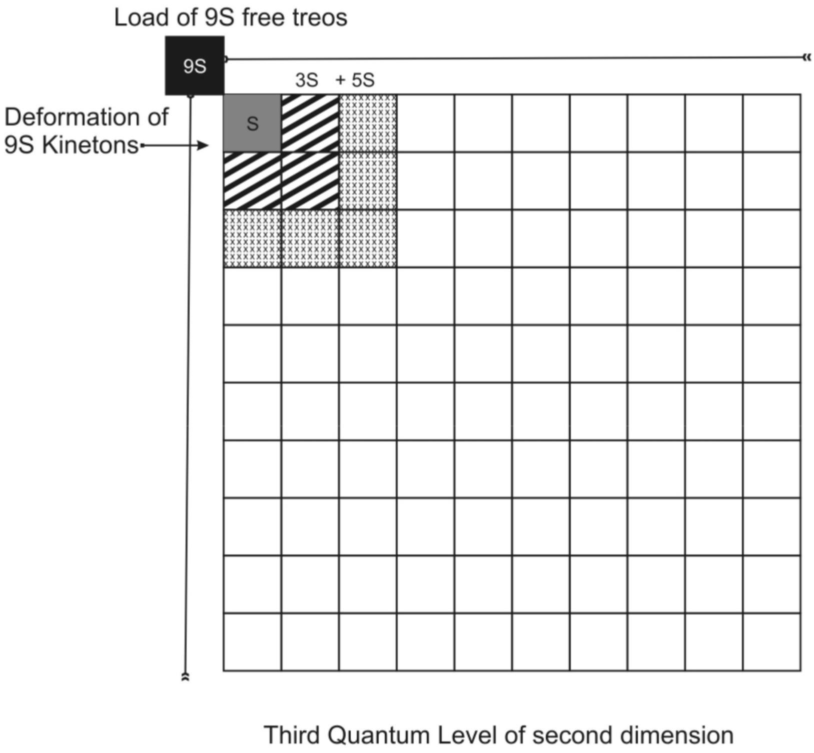

Load of 9S free treos
9S
3S + 5S
S
Deformation of 9S Kinetons
Third Quantum Level of second dimension

Figure 22: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at third quantum level (**Top view**)

At Third quantum level which form just below second quantum level of second dimension, each shell has (S + 3S + 5S kinetons) from 1 + 3 + 5 squares in three rows. S kinetons are in one square (= √S × √S kinetons) of first row, 3 S kineton in three squares of second row and 5S kinetons in 5 squares of third row which form (1+3+5 orbitums) in three sub shells in each shell present at √S/3 apex bound treos in vertical wave length. Below the deformation at first and second quantum level; it deforms √S/3 sheets in corner of unit space matrix which gets involved to form √S/3 shells. (Fig. 21)

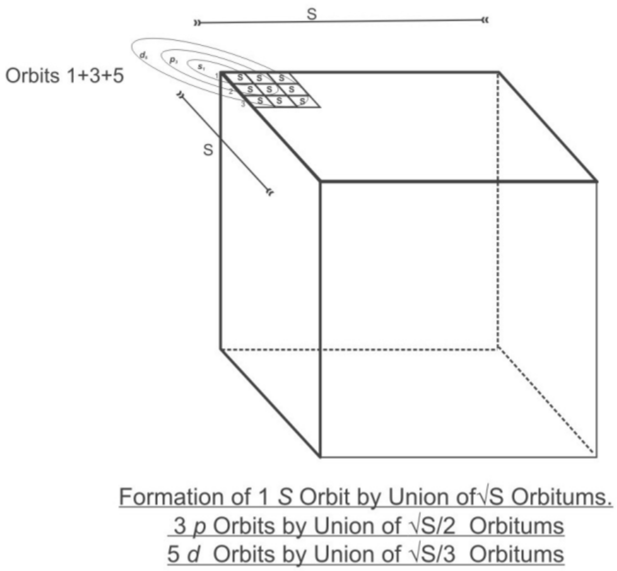
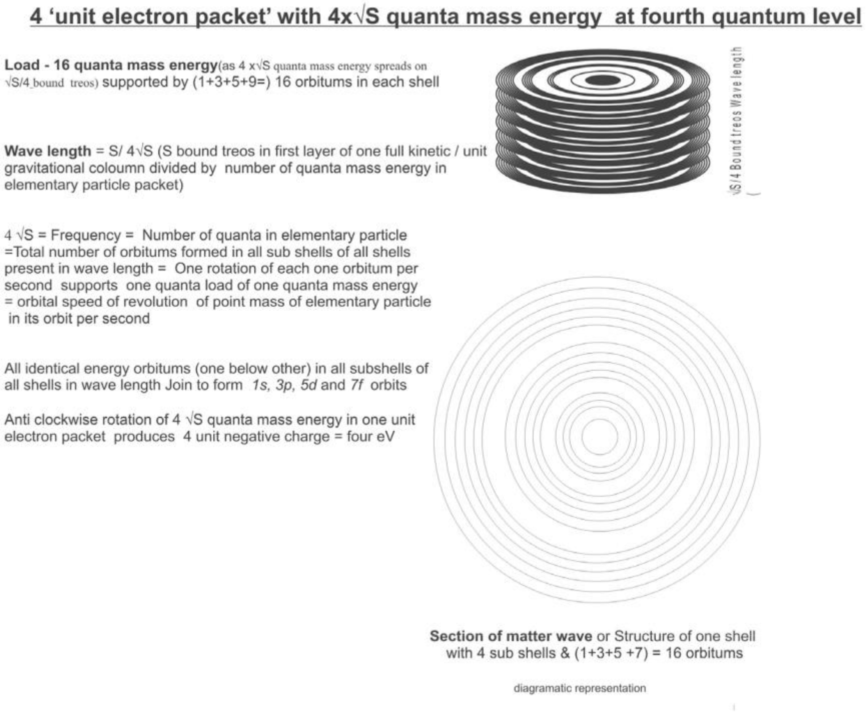

S
Orbits 1+3+5
d_5
p_3
s_1
1
2
3
S S S
S S S
S S S
S
Formation of 1 S Orbit by Union of√S Orbitums.
3 p Orbits by Union of √S/2 Orbitums
5 d Orbits by Union of √S/3 Orbitums

Figure 23: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at third quantum level: 1 orbitum from one square in first row and 3 orbitums from 3 squares in second row, 5 orbitums from 5 squares in third row are formed. These identical energy orbitums jointly placed, one over other in all shells in wave length, form **1*s*, 3 *p*, 5 *d* orbits.**

As it forms 1, 3 and 5 orbitums in three sub shells in each shell present at each apex bound treos in wave length. All identical energy orbitums one below other in wave length together form 1 *s* orbit and 3 *p* orbits and 5 *d* orbits. (Fig. 23)

3 Fourth Quantum level in deformation of second dimension (addition of new √S bound treo layers and 7 squares)

The Four–unit Electron packet is of 4 × √S quanta mass energy or 4 (√S × S free treos). And according to formula S bound treo/4 √S quanta mass energy in packet and √S/4 apex bound treo is its vertical **R C wave length**. (Fig. 24 and 25)



4 ‘unit electron packet’ with 4x√S quanta mass energy at fourth quantum level

Load - 16 quanta mass energy(as 4 x√S quanta mass energy spreads on √S/4 bound treos) supported by (1+3+5+9=) 16 orbitums in each shell

Wave length = S/ 4√S (S bound treos in first layer of one full kinetic / unit gravitational coloumn divided by number of quanta mass energy in elementary particle packet)

4 √S = Frequency = Number of quanta in elementary particle =Total number of orbitums formed in all sub shells of all shells present in wave length = One rotation of each one orbitum per second supports one quanta load of one quanta mass energy = orbital speed of revolution of point mass of elementary particle in its orbit per second

All identical energy orbitums (one below other) in all subshells of all shells in wave length Join to form *1s, 3p, 5d* and *7f* orbits

Anti clockwise rotation of 4 √S quanta mass energy in one unit electron packet produces 4 unit negative charge = four eV

Section of matter wave or Structure of one shell with 4 sub shells & (1+3+5 +7) = 16 orbitums

Figure 24: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at fourth quantum level.

With increasing mass energy and decreasing wave length ‘Four–unit electron mass energy packet’ exert load of 16 quanta at each apex bound treo along its √S/4 wave length. 16 quanta i.e. **4^2 quanta** load is supported by each shell present at all apex bound treo in wave length.

Each shell has 4 sub shells in breadth which comes from 4 rows. Each row is of √S bound treo layers which form one sub shell. They have 1 +3 +5 +7 squares in four rows, and with 1S kineton area, + 3 S kineton area, + 5 S kineton area and + 7 S kineton area = 16 S kinetons area is of each shell in which it forms 1 + 3 + 5 +7 = 16 orbitums. Each orbitum of S kineton supports S free treo (one quantum mass energy) of packet by its one rotation in one second. (Fig 24).

Thus **4 × √S quanta is mass energy** of packet and **4 × √S bound treo layers are deformed in four rows** thus **4 × √S is frequency** of this wave.

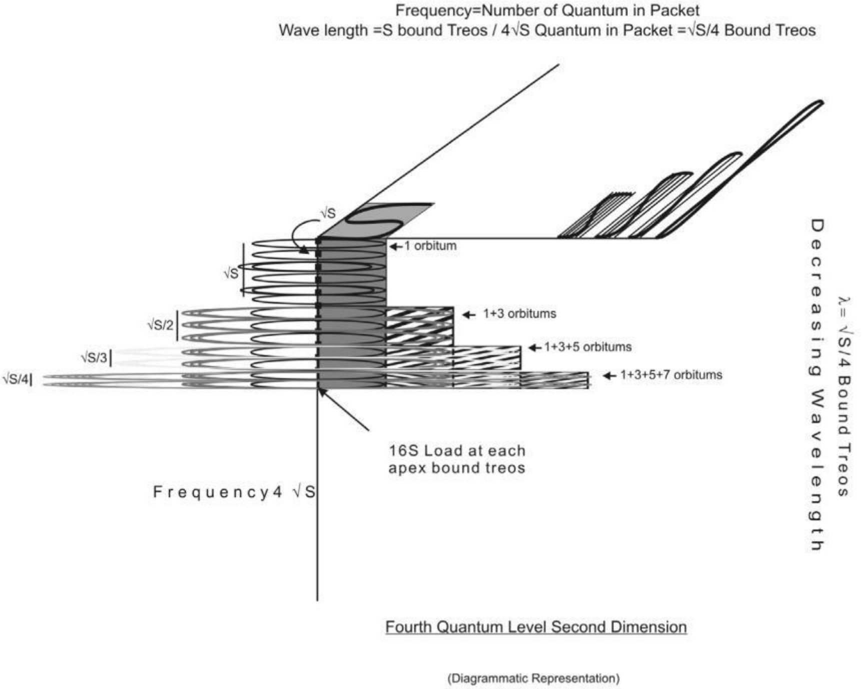

Frequency=Number of Quantum in Packet
Wave length =S bound Treos / 4√S Quantum in Packet =√S/4 Bound Treos
√S
√S
√S/2
√S/3
√S/4
1 orbitum
1+3 orbitums
1+3+5 orbitums
1+3+5+7 orbitums
16S Load at each apex bound treos
Frequency4 √S
Decreasing Wavelength
λ= √S/4 Bound Treos
Fourth Quantum Level Second Dimension
(Diagrammatic Representation)

Figure 25: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at fourth quantum level (**side view**)
1 orbitum forms from S kinetons in 1 square of first row, 3 orbitums from 3 squares in second row, 5 orbitums from 5 squares in third row and 7 orbitums from 7 squares in third row forms. For all orbitums in each shell, such 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 squares in four rows, are deformed in all √S/4 sheets (which deform below third quantum level).

1 square in first row (S kinetons), 3 squares in second row (3S kinetons), 5 squares in third row (5S kinetons) and 7 squares from fourth row (7S kinetons) are deformed in each of √S/4 sheets of unit space matrix just below the deformation produced at third quantum level. (Fig.25 and 26)

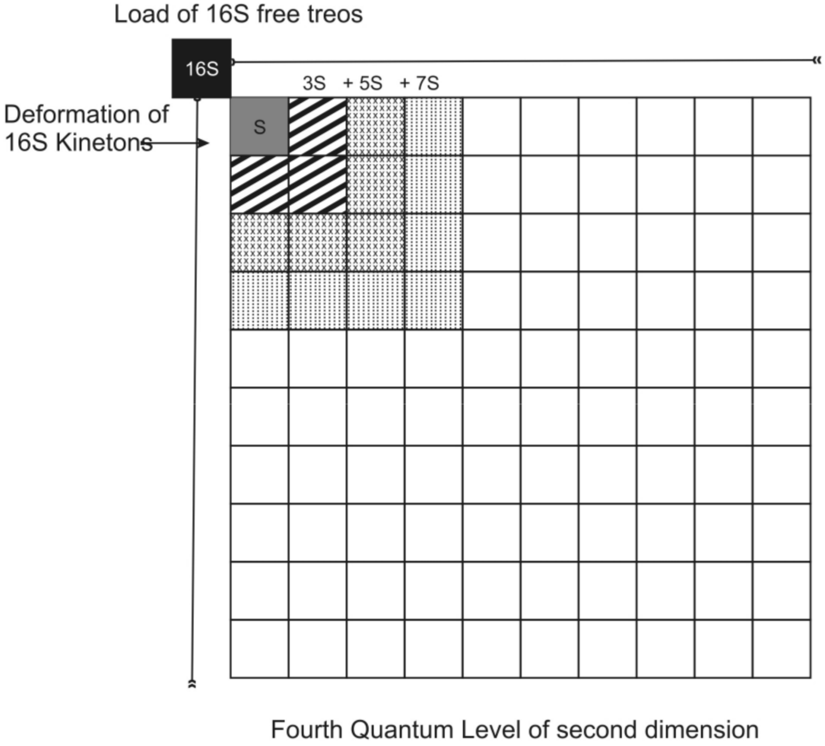

Load of 16S free treos
16S
3S + 5S + 7S
Deformation of 16S Kinetons
S
Fourth Quantum Level of second dimension

Figure 26: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at fourth quantum level (**Top view**)

Thus, one orbitum of S kineton comes from one square in first row, 3 S kinetons and 3 orbitums comes from three squares in second row, 5 S kinetons and 5 orbitums from 5 squares in third row and 7 S kinetons and 7 orbitums from 7 squares in fourth row, are in 4 sub shells of each shell present at all √S/4 apex bound treos in wave length.

All identical energy (1 + 3 + 5 + 7) orbitums one below other jointly forms 1*s*, 3*p*, 5*d* and 7*f* orbits (Fig.27).

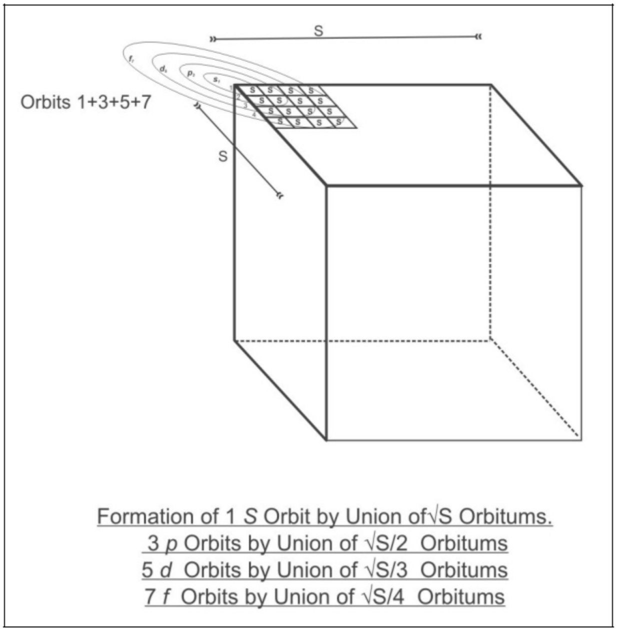

S
Orbits 1+3+5+7
S
Formation of 1 *S* Orbit by Union of√S Orbitums.
3 *p* Orbits by Union of √S/2 Orbitums
5 *d* Orbits by Union of √S/3 Orbitums
7 *f* Orbits by Union of √S/4 Orbitums

Figure 27: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at fourth quantum level: 1 orbitum from one square in first row, 3 orbitums from 3 squares in second row, 5 orbitums from 5 squares in third row and 7 orbitums from 7 squares in fourth row are formed. These identical energy orbitums jointly placed, one over other in all shells in wave length, form 1*s*, 3 *p*, 5 *d*, 7 *f* orbits.

4 Last Or √S Quantum Level in Deformation of Second Dimension

The √S units of unit electron mass energy packet accumulates as, √S × √S quanta mass energy; or S quanta mass energy (or S^2 free treos), which are in **one unit mass** and it is also one Planck's mass (2.16×10^{-8} kg).

According to formula S bound treo/S quanta mass energy in packet; thus, only **one apex bound treo is RC wave length of one unit mass**.

But as **S quanta is mass energy** in this one–unit mass. Now with the involvement of √S rows diagonally and each of √S bound treo layers and up to √S quantum levels, it is total **S bound treo layers** (= √S quantum levels

× √S bound treo layers which increase at each quantum level) are deformed to form this shell and thus **S is frequency** of this wave.

1 square in first row (S kinetons), 3 squares in second row (3S kinetons), 5 squares in third row (5S kinetons) and 7 squares from fourth row (7S kinetons) and so on 2n –1 squares in any n th row …………….and then finally 2√S – 1 squares are added in last √Sth row and thus it involve one full last sheet of unit space matrix (in depth), at last quantum level. This last one sheet has S quanta or S^2 kinetons, in total S number of small squares which are present in all √S rows (Fig. 28)

From √S rows in last full sheet, total √S × √S = S squares are deformed, which have total S quanta kinetons (S orbitum form each of one quanta) which form one full matter wave in last layer to support **one–unit mass** of S quanta mass energy or S^2 free treos.

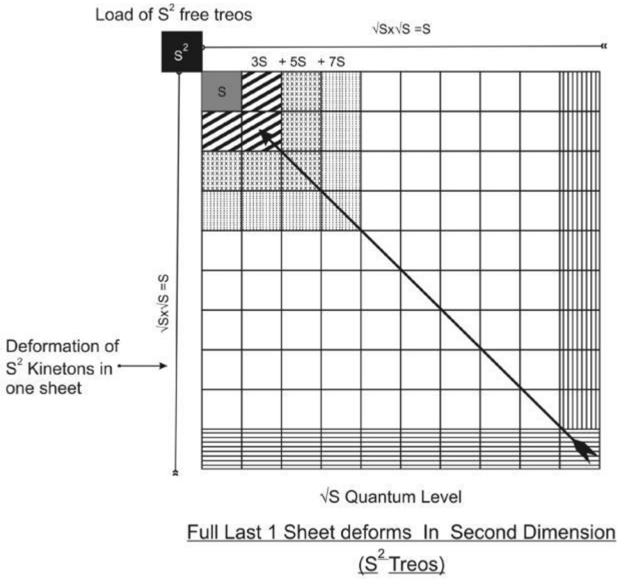

Load of S² free treos
√Sx√S =S
S²
3S + 5S + 7S
S
√Sx√S =S
Deformation of S² Kinetons in one sheet
√S Quantum Level
Full Last 1 Sheet deforms In Second Dimension
(S² Treos)

Figure 28: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at last √S quantum level (**Top view**): 1 square + 3 squares + 5 squares + 7 squares and so on … 2n –1 squares in any n th row …………….and then finally 2√S – 1 squares are added in last √S th row; thus it finally involve one full last sheet of unit space matrix in depth, at last quantum level, with its one wave length.

Thus, a matter wave which form at last quantum level is of 1 bound treo RC wave length i.e. at only one apex bound treo, or at the unit gravitational center (**at one graviton**) and it supports one–unit mass.

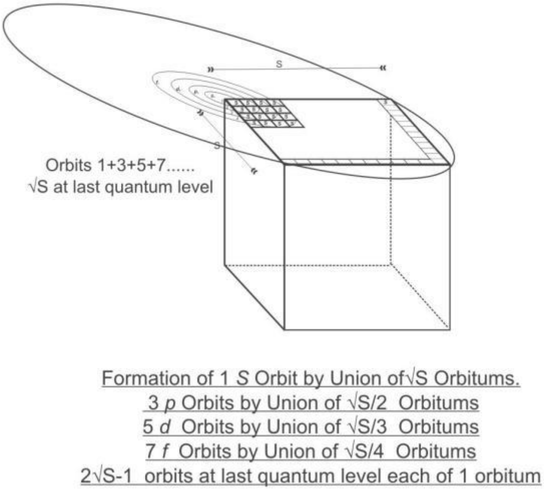

S
S
Orbits 1+3+5+7......
√S at last quantum level
Formation of 1 S Orbit by Union of√S Orbitums.
3 p Orbits by Union of √S/2 Orbitums
5 d Orbits by Union of √S/3 Orbitums
7 f Orbits by Union of √S/4 Orbitums
2√S-1 orbits at last quantum level each of 1 orbitum

Figure 29: Coloumn geometry in Second dimension at last √S quantum level:
S orbitums in last one sheet and total S orbitums at all quantum levels togather in one graviton coloumn, support one–unit mass of S^2 free treos.

The last matter wave is formed by one revolving shell, which have √S sub shells (in last sub shell it adds 2√S–1 orbitums) and total S orbitums or S orbits, with total involvement of S bound treo layers in length and S bound treo layers in breadth in last sheet in total full deformation of second dimension (Fig. 29).

8. Deformation in Three Dimensions of Length, Breadth and Depth

(To support from one unit mass to √*S* unit masses body)

Unit mass is the maximum ‘load’ (approximately equal to one flea egg), which is supported at its one–unit gravitational center, at one graviton placed **at one bound treo of space matrix**. But then how bigger masses like cosmic bodies and galaxies are supported by space matrix?

Maximum load of **$\sqrt{S}$ unit masses body (of 10^{13} kg** or one billion metric ton)*, which exert the ‘load’ of S unit masses **(square of number of unit masses in body) at its gravitational center,** is supported by equal number of S gravitons. All these S gravitons are placed according to column geometry (2n-1 in any nth layer and n^2 in coloumn), in one ‘kinetic coloumn of third dimension’ of $\sqrt{S}$ spiral graviton layers, named as **one ‘electron black hole’ (named as it is of size of one unit electron).**

*(For even bigger cosmic bodies of more than $\sqrt{S}$ unit masses the deformation involves fourth dimension of time and then around its unit gravitational center one gravitational sphere forms to support the load of square number of unit masses in body by equal number of gravitons in this gravitational sphere, with the deformation of all four dimensions of Space-Time.)

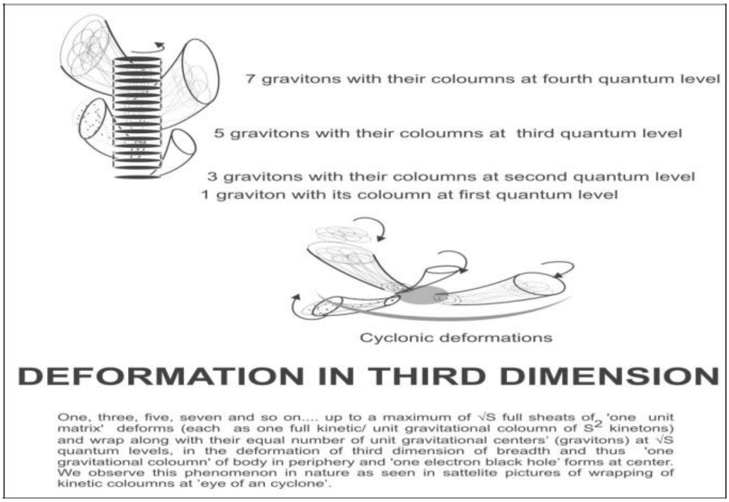
Theme of Deformation in third dimension—In universe, @ **one free treo is supported by one kineton** and thus each unit mass (S^2 free treos) is supported at one graviton by its one graviton coloumn made up of S^2 kinetons.

But **from one–unit mass to $\sqrt{S}$ unit mass bodies** which exerts square number of unit masses load at its gravitational centre, is supported by square number of one to S gravitons in increasing number of spiral layers (from one to $\sqrt{S}$ spiral layers) at 1 to $\sqrt{S}$ quantum levels, in formation of one electron black hole; which form one cyclonic wave in third dimension.

For the biggest $\sqrt{S}$ unit mass body supported in third dimension (i.e. of approx. 10^{13} Kg; one billion metric ton), one kinetic coloumn of electron black hole of $\sqrt{S}$ spiral concentric layers directs a combined kinetic pressure (of all S gravitons present in this kinetic coloumn) towards its apex at the gravitational center of body, to support its S unit mass load. (As per coloumn geometry, 2n–1 gravitons are present in any nth spiral layer of this one electron black hole while n^2 gravitons are in n layered kinetic coloumn)

The Electron black hole is one full kinetic coloumn of third dimension having √S spiral concentric layers (which get compacted to the size of one electron of 10^{-13} meter), and has total S gravitons formed by deformation of S^3 bound treos (all pages of one book) in complete three–dimensional contraction of one cube of one–unit space matrix.

The gravitational field of this electron black hole will form by union of graviton coloumns of $2\sqrt{S} - 1$ gravitons present in outermost layer of this electron black hole.


7 gravitons with their coloumns at fourth quantum level
5 gravitons with their coloumns at third quantum level
3 gravitons with their coloumns at second quantum level
1 graviton with its coloumn at first quantum level
Cyclonic deformations
DEFORMATION IN THIRD DIMENSION

One, three, five, seven and so on.... up to a maximum of √S full sheats of$_2$ 'one unit matrix' deforms (each as one full kinetic/ unit gravitational coloumn of S^2 kinetons) and wrap along with their equal number of unit gravitational centers' (gravitons) at √S quantum levels, in the deformation of third dimension of breadth and thus 'one gravitational coloumn' of body in periphery and 'one electron black hole' forms at center. We observe this phenomenon in nature as seen in sattelite pictures of wrapping of kinetic coloumns at 'eye of an cyclone'.

Figure 30: Coloumn geometry in complete deformation of Third dimension

We can actually visualize such bigger deformations of third dimension; in satellite picture of ‘eye of a cyclone’ along with circulating and winding layers of graviton coloumns; which produce havoc in cyclone effected areas. (Fig.30 and fig.31)

(a) First Quantum level in deformation of third dimension

One deformed last full sheet (last page of our book for understanding) of unit space matrix in second dimension, with its S^2 kinetons

CENTER OF A CYCLONE
SHOWING ITS 'EYE'
(example of third dimensional deformation of unit space matrix)

Figure 31: Coloumn geometry in Third dimension as seen in nature

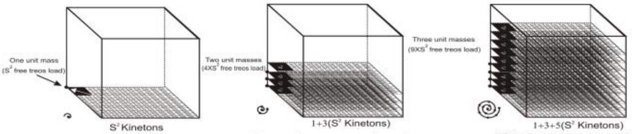
converted as one graviton coloumn, wraps at first quantum level of third dimension and it support one–unit mass at one graviton in 1st spiral layer of electron black hole. (fig. 32a)

(b) Second Quantum level in deformation of third dimension

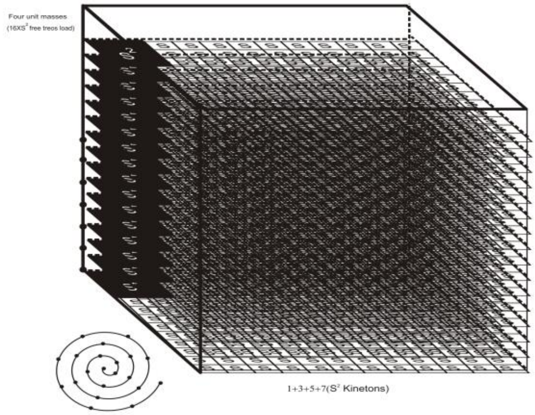
Three deformed full sheets (3 pages above last page) of unit space matrix just above first quantum level each with S^2 kinetons (as one graviton coloumn), wraps at second quantum level to support two–unit masses in a body, with its exerted load of 4 unit masses, {in square of unit masses i.e. of $(2)^2$ unit masses at its gravitational center}, by 4 gravitons = 1 + 3 gravitons, in 1st and 2nd spiral layer, where 1 + 3 full sheets (each forming its one graviton coloumns) of unit space matrix are wrapped, while making an two layered kinetic coloumn of electron black hole. (Fig. 32 b)

(c) Third Quantum level in deformation of third dimension

Five deformed full sheets; 5 pages, above pages already deformed (1+3 pages) of unit space matrix just above second quantum level, each having S^2 kinetons (and each forming one graviton coloumn) wraps at third quantum



First quantum level   Second quantum level   Third quantum level



Fourth quantum level

Formation of electron black hole in three dimensional deformation

Figure 32: Coloumn geometry in Third dimension at 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quantum level.

level to support three–unit masses in a body with its load of $(3)^2$ unit masses at 9 gravitons = 1 + 3 + 5 gravitons, in 1st, 2nd and 3rd spiral layer of electron black hole (Fig. 32c)

(d) Fourth Quantum level in deformation of third dimension

Now at fourth quantum level 7 gravitons and 7 graviton coloumns, which are from **7 full sheets** [7 pages above, pages already deformed (1+3+5 pages)], adds in fourth spiral layer in deformation at fourth quantum level of third dimension, to support four–unit mass in a body with its total load of 16 unit masses which is supported by 16 gravitons = at 1 + 3 + 5 +7 gravitons in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th spiral layer of electron black hole. (Fig. 32)

With addition of one-unit mass at any nth quantum level, 2n–1 new graviton with 2n–1 graviton coloumns from 2n–1 sheet wrap to form any nth spiral layer of electron black hole.

(e) Last √S Quantum level in deformation of third dimension

In last spiral layer, 2√S–1 gravitons and 2√S–1 graviton coloumns from 2√S–1 sheets add in last √Sth spiral layer of electron black hole at √S quantum level of third dimension.

When 2 **√S –1** gravitons are added in last spiral layer, then this √S layered kinetic coloumn, supports total **√S** unit masses in a body with its load in square of unit masses i.e. of **(√S)**^{2} or S unit masses by total S gravitons present at all quantum levels of electron black hole. (Fig. 33)

Thus √S unit masses body (or approximately 10^{13} Kg mass in a body i.e. one billion metric ton) is supported by S gravitons in its √S spiral layers in one √S layered 'electron black hole'

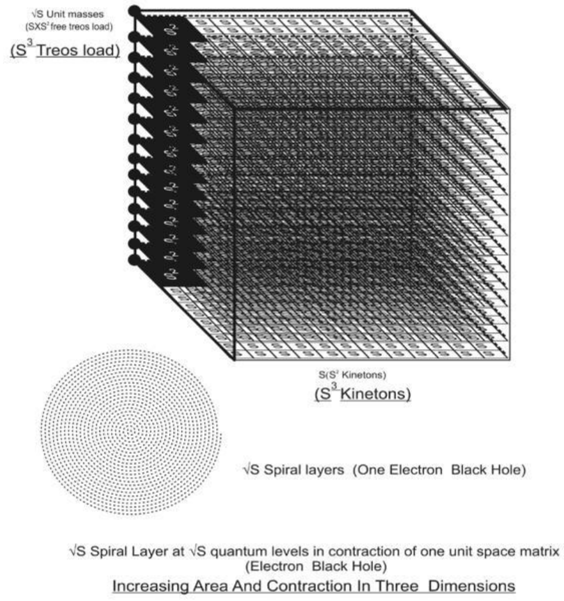

√S Unit masses
(SXS^2 free treos load)
(S^3 Treos load)
S(S^2 Kinetons)
(S^3 Kinetons)
√S Spiral layers (One Electron Black Hole)
√S Spiral Layer at √S quantum levels in contraction of one unit space matrix
(Electron Black Hole)
Increasing Area And Contraction In Three Dimensions

Figure 33: Coloumn geometry in Third dimension at last quantum level.

For any question
Please Contact Dr Ashok Saxena
Whatsapp on this number.
91-9837153974

Link for Whatsapp group (Treo model):-

https://chat.whatsapp.com/DE6os0rPQYcLmabTulg3Xf